

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 41.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 221. VOL. V.

TERMS.... The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828.
Philip Swortlander vs. William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State.—ORDEALED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

Sm 141.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

November Session, 1828.
James Neely, Executor of Wm. Barnett, dec'd.—The Heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec'd.—Caveat to a will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs of Wm. Barnett, Abraham Barnett, Samuel Barnett, Mary Elliott, Thomas Barnett, Ruth Porter, Elizabeth Spratt, James Barnett, Susanna Barnett, William McRee, Rachel Vance, Harriet Taylor, & Margaret Spratt, reside without the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for Mecklenburg county, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there shew cause why a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of William Barnett, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
By THOS. B. SMARTT, D. C.

6t219—pr. adv. \$3.

State of North-Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

*SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Fall Term, 1828.*
William Kerr vs. The heirs at Law of Andrew Neill, deceased. Scire facias to shew cause why the lands devised by the dec'd, should not be taken in Execution and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Donaldson and his wife Esther, William Kerr, James Kerr, Isabella Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Letitia Falls, William Allison and Rosanna his wife, and Robert Allison, parties and defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to show cause why the lands descending to them as heirs at law of Andrew Neill, should not be subject to the judgment of the plaintiff. Test, JAMES CAMPBELL, Clk.

Wilkesboro' Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.
May 17, 1828.—82t.

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE subscriber finding it necessary to be absent for a few months, has employed the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a graduate of one of the colleges of Pennsylvania, to take charge of the Academy, during his absence. Mr. Anderson is well qualified for the performance of the duties of an Instructor; and it is confidently hoped that the cheapness of board and tuition, combined with the well known local advantages of the situation, will secure to this Institution a full share of public patronage.

A. W. GAY, Principal.
Wilkesboro', Dec. 27, 1828.—3t16.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.
June 24, 1828.—87t.

Notice,

THAT we, Peter Newton and Edward McGrath, have entered into co-partnership in the Mechanical Business of Plastering, Bricklaying, Painting, &c.
December 15, 1828.—12t.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09t.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro, stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile.—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro. N. C. May 30. 1828.—84t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for no exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having associated himself as a Partner in trade with Messrs. HORTON & HUTTON, of Fayetteville, his business, in future, will be conducted under the firm of

A. TORRENCE & CO.

in Salisbury, and in Fayetteville, under the firm of HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

A. TORRENCE.

January, 12, 1829.—16.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL sell, at Public Auction, in front of my present residence in the town of Charlotte on Thursday, the 26th of February, (beginning the week of Mecklenburg County Court,) all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, a number of Valuable Servants, Corn, Fodder, Bacon and Lard; a new northern made Pedling Wagon; a handsome light four wheel CARROUSEL; a pair of young well broke HORSES, (good match,) Milch Cows, &c. &c.

Among the articles of furniture are the following, viz.—

Four or five first rate BEDS and Furniture, One elegant northern made Mahogany SIDE BOARD,

One do. Bureau, with Mirror,

One do. Dining Table,

One do. Tea, do.

One do. Work, do.

One Walnut Dining do.

One dozen elegant Gilt Mahogany, rush bottom CHAIRS,

One do. WINDSOR, do.

One handsome Clock, Mahogany case (good time piece.)

One pair Brass Andirons and Fender,

China, Delft and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Any part of the above property can be contracted for privately before the day of sale, should any think proper to do so. Terms made known on the day of sale.

GREEN, 1828.—4121.

Charlotte, January 28, 1829.—4121.

ALBERT TORRENCE,

HAVING associated himself with HORTON & HUTTON, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of HORTON, HUTTON & CO. in Fayetteville, and A. TORRENCE & CO. in Salisbury.

A. TORRENCE & CO. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which they offer low for cash. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.

January 12, 1829.—17.

A FIRST RATE

English Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of a School in or near Statesville. Apply to Thos. A. Allison or James McKnight, in Statesville.

January 26, 1829.—219.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

Desultory Selections.

From the Boston Courier.

JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

We have been waiting, several days, for room and time to enable us to present an analysis of the last number of Silliman's Journal, but the desired period has not yet arrived. We can now only entreat the attention of the public to a work so entertaining and useful, and repeat our opinion that it is worthy of all the patronage it receives, however extensive that may be. A number of articles are marked either for abridgement or insertion entire, but we have space now only for the short paragraphs annexed, furnished by Benjamin Hallowell of Alexandria, D. C.

between them so as to form a passage for the electric fluid, while the moisture remains. This sudden displacement of the air produces such a degree of cold, as not only to freeze the vapor, forming the nucleus of the hail, but to reduce the temperature of that frozen vapor far below the freezing point. When therefore the warm air comes in contact with this frozen vapor, the moisture is precipitated upon it and freezes. In this way the hail is increased, as it falls, to a very great size.

Sometimes the temperature of the hail is so raised before it reaches the ground, by the constant precipitation of moisture upon it, that it is melted, and falls in extremely large drops of water.

Ornithological Ventriloquist.

The celebrated Monsieur Alexandre, whose powers of ventriloquism have been so much admired, seems to be outdone in his art by an American bird, the yellow breasted chat (Pipra Polyglotta.) When the haunt of this bird is approached, he scolds the intruder in an endless variety of odd, uncouth monosyllables, difficult to describe, but easily imitated so as to deceive the bird himself, and draw him onwards to a good distance. In this case, his responses are constant and rapid, strongly expressive of anxiety and anger; and, while the bird is always unseen, the voice shifts from place to place among the bushes, as if proceeding from a spirit. First are heard short notes, like the whistling of a duck's wings, beginning loud and rapid, and becoming lower and slower, till they end in detached notes.—Then succeeds something like the barking of young puppies, followed by a variety of guttural sounds like those of the same quadruped, and ending like the mewing of a cat, but much hoarser. All these are given with great vehemence, and in different keys, so as to appear sometimes at a great distance, and instantly again quite near you. In mild, serene moonlight nights, it continues this motley medley of ventriloquism the whole night long, responding to its own echoes.

On the twinkling of the Stars, and the deception in the number visible to the naked eye on a clear evening. It is a familiar fact, that if a person take a stick with one end ignited, and cause the ignited end to revolve swiftly, there will appear to be a continued circle of light. If the circle be increased in size, or if the ignited end be made to revolve more slowly, the circle may be made to appear much brighter on one side than on the other, or it may appear bright on one side and entirely broken on the other. The twinkling of the stars and the deception in the number of stars visible to the naked eye on a clear evening, is somewhat similar to this. A fixed star having no visible diameter, only one stream of the rays of light that proceed from it can enter the eye; and since the fixed stars are at such an immense distance, the particles of light from one of them that would fall upon so small a surface as the pupil of the eye, must be at a considerable distance from each other. When therefore a particle of light from a fixed star falls upon the eye, it produces a vivid impression; this impression becomes gradually dimmer, until another particle arrives, producing a vivid impression again. This causes the twinkling. Here the circle is unbroken—another particle arrives, before the impression made by the former one has entirely vanished. But the particles of light which proceed from more distant stars, falls upon the eye at too great intervals to keep up a continued image. Hence when a particle of light from one of these stars falls upon the eye, it produces a perception of a star; but when we endeavor to contemplate this star, it is invisible, because the image formed has vanished, and another particle has not yet arrived to renew it. In this way we are led to suppose there are more stars visible, than upon examination we find.

The only cause why telescopes enable us to see stars that are invisible to the naked eye, is, that they concentrate the rays from so large a surface, as to keep up a continued image of the star.

On the cause of hail during warm weather.

—Large hail frequently falls during very warm weather, which we have had repeated instances of, the past summer. This phenomenon occurs only when there is an excessive accumulation of electricity in the atmosphere, and it may be accounted for in the following manner. Two highly charged clouds in opposite electric states, coming within the electric influence of each other, displace the air from

tim was a young man of the name of Joshua Brown, who acted as overseer for Mr. Thomas Godwin, in Nansemond county. He was bitten by a dog, who sprang upon him as he was walking along the road, on the 27th September last; and believing the dog to be mad, he proceeded to Norfolk, and had a stone, reported to be efficacious in extracting the poison from the bite of a rabid animal, applied to the wound. This quieted his mind for a time; but the day before Christmas, (upwards of two months after,) he felt himself unwell, and soon became convinced, as he said, that he was going mad—in the course of the afternoon the dreadful symptoms increased, and after a night of excruciating suffering, attended with all the horrors of that awful complaint, which no one can realize who has not witnessed them, he expired. It was understood that the same dog had bitten a woman, who also died in the same distressing manner.

Tallahassee.—This city is said to be elevated 300 feet above the level of the Gulf, and situated 21 miles north of it. From a meteorological table published in the Advocate, we observe that the range of the Thermometer there in June was from 71 to 94, July 72 to 93, August 74 to 98, September 62 to 89, October 46 to 86, November 41 to 80. It is observed that there were between the 16th and 26th of this latter month, slight frosts, so that the gourd and potato vines on low lands, were "blackened;" but that cane, tobacco, and garden vegetables were uninjured.

A pretended scholar was once endeavoring to prove that there is no such thing as matter or mind, that there is nothing in the universe but impressions and ideas. A grave looking gentleman having heard him some time with attention, at last told him he was a fool. "Do you mean to insult me?" inquired the upstart, bristling like a Turkey-cock. "Why," replied the other, "you just said there is no such thing in existence as a human being. How then can you be insulted?" And, in continuation of the argument, giving him a blow on his knowledge-box, he cried, "there is an impression," and planting his foot rather harshly against his seat of honor, "there is an idea."—The result was, that so serious an impression was made on the young man's mind, that the company were no longer troubled with his nonsense.

An Oath.—Popé's oath was, "God mend me."—A link-boy, to whom he had refused a penny, looking at his diminutive crooked stature, cried out, "God mend you indeed! it would be less trouble to make a new one."

Exploit.—A young man by the name of Hussey, living in the lower part of Biddeford, Maine, being out in a boat near Wood Island discovered a large seal, with the marks of a gun shot wound on his cranium, by which he had apparently lost the use of an eye. By coming upon the blind side of the animal, our hero, after some difficulty, succeeded in persuading him to the shore by means of a large codline. The seal weighed 250 lbs. and yielded, to the captor, 80 gallons of oil.

Miss Frances Wright has professed her disbelief in christianity, and according to a correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, in all religions. She will not probably shake them from their foundation, unless she be more powerful than nature, and

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The fast sailing brig *Celeno*, Frazier, is in the river from Buenos Ayres in 51 days passage.—Captain F. landed at Sparrow's Point on Saturday, and reached the city in the afternoon. The editors of the *Baltimore American* are indebted to the politeness of Captain F. and their commercial friends for Buenos Ayres papers to the 13th December, inclusive, from which they extract the following particulars respecting a recent

REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AYRES.

The editor of the "British Packet," in allusion to the revolution, says: "The accounts in our paper of this day will affect all those who really wish well to this country—to find that the rejoicing for a glorious Peace had scarcely concluded, when blood has been shed in a civil war.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 6th, 1828.

A change has taken place in the Government of this province through the ostensible agency of a division of the army lately returned from active operations in the Brazilian territory. The particulars have been so fully detailed in a periodical of the city, *El Tiempo*, that we could not perhaps better satisfy the curiosity of a great portion of our readers than by giving a translated copy from that journal; it is as follows:

"The Government learned on the night of the 30th to the 1st, that early on the morning of the 1st a movement would be made by the first division of the army, and in consequence, about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 1st, an *aid de camp* was despatched from the Government to General Don Juan Lavalle, who was at the head of the troops in the Recoleta barracks desiring his attendance. This officer answered that he would go directly, but that it would be for the purpose of displacing a Government from a part it was unworthy of occupying: in fact, he marched at dawn of day to the Plaza de la Victoria with the 5th regiment of infantry under the command of Colonel Olazabal, whilst a party of the lancers, commanded by Col. Olavarria, and the regiment of Cazadores of Col. Correa's took possession of the Park of Artillery and other important posts.

"At half past 4 in the morning, a party of the lancers entered the Plaza with General Lavalle and Colonel Olavarria, and several other officers, at their head; a few minutes afterwards, Col. Correa with his regiment came to the Plaza. The 4th regiment of Cazadores, and the Light Artillery, with Cols. Rolon and Iriarte, had in the mean time got into the Fort, in which were the Ministers, Guido and Balcárcel, (the Governor Dorrego having fled at 4 o'clock in the morning.) They placed two cannons on the bastion, and two or three small pieces of cannon at the gateway, at the same time closing the entrance to the Fort.

"Public tranquility had not been in the least disturbed; the citizens came to the Plaza, and very soon there was a considerable assemblage of the most distinguished people of Buenos Ayres, who offered, if necessary, to take up arms.

"This state of things remained until 7 o'clock in the morning, when General Don Henrique Martínez came out of the Fort upon a commission to General Lavalle; from him it was learned that Dorrego had gone off at the hour aforesaid, without having delegated any one to command; consequently, from 4 in the morning, there was no government in Buenos Ayres, as the Ministers had no authority whatever."

In the afternoon of 10th December, a bulletin was published containing a hasty despatch from General Lavalle to the Delegate Governor, (Admiral Brown,) announcing the defeat of Colonel Dorrego's force on the 9th inst. and some further observations from an individual who was in the battle, that Dorrego and Rosas fled upon the same horses which they had rode in the action, were closely pursued, &c.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

We give below an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to show with what good materials the American Colonization Society are laying the foundations of their Colony. This undertaking we have long regarded as one of the most important ever suggested to our country, and thus far one of the most successful and encouraging.

[*Balt. Gaz.*

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, JAN. 26th, 1829.

"I have received, up to this time, about one hundred and fifty-five emigrants. Amongst them are several well educated school-masters. Also, a valuable Presbyterian Minister and his family, and a Methodist and a Baptist Preacher, of more than ordinary talents. Also a number of valuable mechanics, viz: carpenters, cabinet-makers, turners, blacksmiths, brick-makers, stone-masons, a valuable mechanist, a gun-smith and brassfounder, and a printer. Take them altogether, I think them by far the most intelligent and discreet set of people that the Society have ever sent out. They are all on board, remarkably well accommodated, and very cheerful. They carry out with them a considerable amount of property in goods, house-

hold and agricultural implements, and as much provisions of their own, as will support them for at least six months to come: so that, with very few exceptions, they will be of no expense to the Colony after their arrival. More than half of these people can read and write. One hundred of them can read. And what is extraordinary, I have not heard an oath nor an indecent expression from any of them, nor seen any of them use spirituous liquors, although I am constantly with them."

We understand that about one hundred and eighty or two hundred emigrants are expected to sail in this expedition. From there being a *Printer* among them, we suppose that the Colonial newspaper, which was interrupted last year, by the printer's death, will be revived. The fact, mentioned in the extract, of the amount of property and provisions which nearly all these people have been enabled by their own industry, or by the charity of others, to carry with them, would seem to be very unfavorable to the opinion of some opponents of the scheme, who have asserted that, in addition to the cost of conveying emigrants to Africa, it will be necessary to expend much more for their support after they arrive.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Superstition.—A curious and melancholy instance of aberration of intellect occurred on board the ship President, on her outward bound passage to Charles-ton. She encountered very heavy weather, and one of the sailors stated to his shipmates that he was convinced the storm had arisen entirely in consequence of his wicked course of life, and that the offended majesty of heaven could only be appeased by his immediately precipitating himself into the sea. In vain was every argument urged, and every endeavor made, on the part of the captain and his officers, to induce him to relinquish his purpose. One evening he ascended the main-rigging, and after putting off a part of his attire, threw himself headlong into the deep.

When the ship was returning to this city, a storm of considerable violence arose, which called forth all the superstition of the mariners, and a cry became universal, that she would go down unless "Sam's chest was thrown overboard." A Scotsman was among the most bigoted portion of the crew; and having more dread of the elements than of the Captain, he by some means or other procured the chest of poor "Sam," and entombed it in the grave of its owner. The storm almost immediately abated—calmness reigned upon the face of the waters, and a fine breeze wafted the ship to the mouth of the harbor.

Here, however the winds became unpropitious; and a squall from the land drove them off the coast. Discontent again manifested its influence, and a general search took place to ascertain whether any thing belonging to the suicide remained on board. After the forecastle had been duly searched, an old shoe was discovered and hastily yielded up as a sacrifice of *Aeolus*. The wind again subsided, and a fair breeze brought them into port; the whole scene, without doubt, confirming their minds in the superstition they had cherished.

The *Nashville Republican*, contains the particulars of the examination of John Banton, of Lincoln county, Ky. charged with passing counterfeit dollars.

It appears that he called at a store, and in exchange for a five dollar note, gave, with other money, two Mexican dollars dated 1826, and one Ferdinand, dated 1816.—When these were offered at bank, the teller pronounced them to be counterfeit.—Banton was arrested, and about 160 dollars of this description found upon him.—On being brought to trial, several silversmiths, who had made experiments on the metal by the process of *pickling and rolling*, gave it as their opinion that the metal was as pure as a Spanish mill dollar. Another silver-smith, who was directed to try it by a different test, in presence of the first, gave his opinion that it was composed of one part of silver and nine parts of metal unknown to him—in which the others concurred. A gentleman of science then proceeded, in presence of the justice, to test it by the most approved chymical process. He declared himself satisfied that the metal was pure silver;—this trial sent the smiths back to their first opinion. The weight of the evidence was now in favor of the prisoner, but doubts being entertained as to his innocence, parcels of the money were submitted for analysis to Dr. Troost prof. of Chymistry in the University of Nashville. His experiments presented very different results.—From one it appeared that the metal consisted of about equal parts of silver and alloy; from another, one part silver and two parts alloy; and from a third, two parts silver and one part alloy. A silver platter, to whom also a specimen had been submitted, in reducing it to thin plate, discovered that arsenic had been used in the composition. This led to the following statement from Doctor Troost:

"When 5 per cent. of arsenic is mixed or combined with any alloy, even if it contains more than half of copper, the metal will remain in the state of standard silver; but this quantity surpassed, the metal becomes brittle."

The smith, who thought the composition did not contain more than ten cents to the dollar, was again interrogated as to his knowledge of the effect of arsenic on copper. He answered that "as to its effect on copper mixed with silver, he knew by experience that it produced a metal so fine that it might be drawn into wire without breaking and so much resembling pure silver that the best judges could not detect or tell it from silver, except by chymical process."

Banton was recognized to appear at the circuit court in May, and answer to the charge.

Phrenology and Surgery seem to be making considerable havoc with the morals of the people or Great Britain. A very few weeks since, we had an account of an enthusiast in the former science, who profanely decapitated his deceased mother, and carried her head to his closet, in order to make it the subject of Phrenological experiment. The idea of such impiety is sufficient to make our dead ancestors start from their graves. Scarcely have we recovered from the shock caused by this act of profanation, when we find some of the citizens of Auld Reekie, of sober, staid and Cameronian Edinburgh, killing the drunken men, erratic women, and stray children, in order to make sale of them to the Surgeons, for the purpose of dissection. The Glasgow Courier bears us out in calling these jackals of the Hospitals, citizens of Edinburgh. We quote its words: "The murderers in the present case, no doubt, signed the anti-slavery petition, last Spring; and they are, moreover, in all probability, Phrenologists, who, having been found with the bump of destructiveness with overwhelming development in their skulls, were consequently obliged to follow out their inclinations and fatal propensities as other wild beasts which are made without reason."

The *Morning Chronicle*, however, appears to be much more shocked at the rudeness of the Glasgow Editor in censoring the taste of the Edinburgh citizens, than at the perpetration of the acts themselves. Twelve pounds for a dead body seems to the Editor of the Chronicle too strong a temptation for an Edinburgh man to resist, and "whereas men and women, in a state of intoxication, can easily be mastered, and children carried off, it is not surprising that wicked and needy men should take themselves to this mode of raising money." The cause, says the Chronicle, is in the Government. It is the fault of the Government that dead bodies cannot be procured in abundance. The Government certainly furnish a considerable annual supply from the gibbets: and that single fact should have saved it from this censure. But be this as it may, we trust some of our State Governments will be warned in time; and not by their strict pursuit of those who furnish subjects to the surgeons, expose the country to the danger of indiscriminate massacre by enhancing the price of dead bodies.

Nat. Journal.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* relates that a young man, who was in torture from having thrust his hands twice into a bed of coals, experienced immediate relief from plunging them into a pot of *Tur*. His hands healed free from scars.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Kentucky in relation to duelling, changing the existing law in some respects. It makes it perjury for any person holding an office, having taken the oath prescribed, to give, accept, or carry a challenge, without first resigning his office; or if an attorney, entering of record his withdrawal from practice.

Mexico.—Letters from Vera Cruz to the 2d ult. are received via Havana. One of the date says, "Our advices from Mexico continued to be more encouraging. Our state, as well as that of Puebla, have joined the new state of things and no doubt the rest will follow.—Business is completely at a stand.—The Convoy is expected to arrive here about the 18th. The packet ship *Virginia* will sail for New York immediately after its arrival and touch off Tampico." *N. Y. M. Adv.*

A clay has recently been discovered on the margin of a small stream on the Ohio, possessing all the properties of the imported Spanish Brown, as ascertained by those who have experimented with it. It is said that it may be had in abundance. Thus is the earth developing her resources, and yielding up to the use of men, her hidden treasures.

The Bible.—It is stated in the English papers, that a very interesting discovery has been made in Persia of the Book of Jasher, mentioned in Joshua 10, which has been procured at a very great expense, having been preserved in that country since the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity. It is in this book where we shall find the particulars of commanding the sun to stand still upon Gibeon.

There are many interesting biblical discoveries yet to be made, and it is evident that they will be made in Persia, for the Jews after their seventy years

captivity, left several of their sacred books in Persia; which no doubt were preserved by that portion of their brethren who were content with the administration of Cyrus, and preferred remaining in Babylon; in fact the permission granted by that great monarch and confirmed by Darius, permitting them to return to their native land, was so promptly accepted, that many religious works were left behind. We have at least, either of ten Books referred to in the Bible; "Book of Acts of Solomon," "Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah," "Book of Samuel the Seer," "Book of Nathan the Prophet," "Book of Gad the Seer," "Book of Iddo the Seer," "Book of Shemiah the Prophet," "Book of Jehu."

Banton was recognized to appear at the circuit court in May, and answer to the charge.

The recovery of these books would throw great light upon many important facts, and explain points upon which there exists the most contradictory opinions.

We shall doubtless find many of the missing books in Persia, and no place more likely than Ecbatana, the ancient Shushan, the city in which the Jews enjoyed the greatest privileges after their escape from Haman; and we trust that the discovery of the Book of Jasher may be followed by unremitting efforts to procure the others. *N. Y. Eng.*

Princeton Theological Seminary.—From the general catalogue of this Institution just published, we learn that the whole number of students at present is 114, of whom 22 are in the 1st class, 41 in the 2d, 49 in the 3d, and 2 are Resident Graduates. The undergraduates are from the following Colleges:

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|--------------------|----|
| Jefferson College | 16 | Columbia | 1 |
| Williams | 11 | Nashville U. | 1 |
| Union | 9 | E. Tennessee Coll. | 1 |
| Nassau Hall | 8 | Rutgers | 1 |
| Dickinson | 7 | Ohio U. | 1 |
| Hamilton | 7 | Dartmouth | 1 |
| Anherst | 6 | Chapel Hill | 1 |
| Yale | 3 | Miami U. | 1 |
| Washington (Pa) | 3 | Centre Coll. Ky. | 1 |
| Washington (Va.) | 3 | Univ. of Penn. | 1 |
| Brown | 2 | | |
| | | TOTAL | 85 |

The remaining 27 were not graduated at any College. Divided according to their places of residence, they stand as follows;

| | | | |
|---------------|----|----------------|-----|
| Pennsylvania | 28 | South-Carolina | 3 |
| New-York | 26 | Delaware | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 10 | Ohio | 1 |
| New-Jersey | 7 | New-Hampshire | 1 |
| Maryland | 7 | North-Carolina | 1 |
| Virginia | 6 | Georgia | 1 |
| Connecticut | 5 | Alabama | 1 |
| Vermont | 4 | Mississippi | 1 |
| Kentucky | 4 | | |
| Tennessee | 2 | TOTAL | 112 |

The whole number of students who have been in the Seminary since its establishment in 1812, including the above, is 585.

Citizens who go abroad to reside as the representatives of their country, retain all their civil and political rights, and their children who are born abroad must be considered as native, so far. But the Legislature of New Jersey has decided that a citizen of that State, who, for a certain time, holds a *domicil* at Washington, in order to fill the post of Secretary of the Navy, or any other, loses his quality of inhabitant of New Jersey, and thus becomes ineligible to the Senate of the United States.—If this is a sound decision, no time should be lost in reforming the constitution.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Profit of a French Newspaper.—The sale of the *Constitutionel*, a Paris daily paper, is twenty two thousand copies; and the proprietors after paying the editorial and all other expenses, are calculated at 28,000 pounds a year. This paper does not contain one fifth of the quantity of matter contained in the *London Times*: the circulation of the latter is much less than that of the former, and its expenses very much greater, but from the number of its advertisements and the extent of its sale, it is supposed to realize to its proprietors nearly 20,000 pounds per annum.

The price of the *Times* is seven pence per number, or about 10 pounds sterling per annum—its circulation daily about 10,000 copies. The price of an American daily paper is 8 dollars per annum, with a circulation varying from 600 to 2000.

Unusual visitors at Niagara Falls.—A brace of large and beautiful Swans made their appearance in the Niagara river above the Falls, in the early part of the winter. Week before last: one of these birds got into the Rapids, and was swept over the Falls into the basin below. A Mr. Hooker, residing in the neighborhood, launched a boat upon the foaming waters, pursued the Swan in the river below and caught it. It had a leg and wing broken, and was so severely wounded that he was obliged to kill it. The Swan measured 9 feet 6 inches from tip to tip of the wings, and 5 feet 8 inches from the point of the bill to the end of the tail.

A Good One.—Whether true or not, the following anecdote, from the *Augusta Courier*, is excellent; and many of the fortunate drawers in the late land lotteries could follow the example therein given without much loss to generosity.

A man who drew a lot of land in one of the late land lotteries in this State, went to examine its quality. Finding it to be very poor, and covered with *Gopher* Hills, he deliberately uncovered one of the cavities, and taking out his grant, saying, "There, d—n you: you have had possession a long time, I now make you titles."

*Land Tortoise.

The following is from the *Georgia Journal*, a decided Jackson paper. We of course do not concur in all its sentiments; but as far as it relates to the Telegraph, it coincide entirely with our opinion of that paper.

Printers to Congress.—The Charleston Mercury professes to be decidedly in favor of the appointment of the U. S. Telegraph as printer to Congress, on the ground of the services it has rendered in the late Presidential election.

We should doubtless find many of the missing books in Persia, and no place more likely than Ecbatana, the ancient Shushan, the city in which the Jews enjoyed the greatest privileges after their escape from Haman; and we trust that the discovery of the Book of Jasher may be followed by unremitting efforts to procure the others. *N. Y. Eng.*

It is folly to talk of the services the Telegraph has rendered to the country. The election of President would have resulted as it has, if the Telegraph had never been in existence.

It was the good sense, and virtue, and honesty of the American people, that produced the defeat of Mr. Adams; and not, by any means, the recklessness, and disgusting vice, of the Telegraph.

Our surprise is that it did not produce the defeat of Jackson. We hope no member from Georgia will contribute, by his vote, to the degradation of an useful profession, that would be the inevitable result of the election of the Telegraph to be public printer.

Rail Roads.—A correspondent of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* gives the

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1829.

Gen. JACKSON arrived at the Seat of Government on the 11th instant. He was escorted by the Jackson central committee, and salutes were fired from different points shortly after his arrival, and repeated again at sunset.

A Bill for organizing a Convention has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Virginia. The members are to be chosen by Districts; the representation in each to be proportioned to the free population; yet in apportioning the representatives on this principle, the census of 1810, not of 1820, is to be the guide!—and freholders only are to vote. The friends of a Convention, it appears, finding they could get no better terms, accepted of these.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

The Legislature of the state has adjourned, (says a writer, calling himself One of the People,) contrary to general expectation, without doing any thing respecting the Banks; and now another of the people, having no concern nor connection with the Banks, says the Legislature did wisely, for what could they do? Being bound and prevented by the United States' constitution not to "pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts." The State Bank, it seems, has incurred the displeasure of certain members of the Legislature who have heretofore been accommodated by it; because it has asked them to pay their debts. The legislature has heretofore authorized a paper establishment or moneyed institution consisting mostly of paper; and inundated the state with other paper in the form of treasury notes to the enormous amount of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; and because a few persons have become indebted to the Bank in a larger sum than they can conveniently pay, the majesty of the people and the power of the state are invoked in most earnest & threatening terms to annihilate the State Bank at one fell swoop. This is like a man charging a cook with all the evil of a surfet, because the cook's art and attention made the fare too palatable.

The Banks never forced any man to borrow their paper; and it is fact well known, that they have not lent half the sums applied for; and those persons now oppressed by the Bank, have been accommodated there in exclusion of others, whose credit was not thought as good as theirs at the time of contracting the now oppressive debts. So that those who are pressed with debts due the bank, have no just cause of complaint, more than an idle husbandman who spends the summer in idleness and dissipation, and claims food and lodging from the industrious and frugal farmer, who has borne the heat and burthen of the day, when want and winter come upon him. Any legislative proceedings against the Banks at this time or any other time, would have a direct tendency and be the immediate cause of a great depreciation in the value of their bills, which by the result of past legislation, have become the general circulating medium of the State; and if the character of the Bank were impeached by the legislature, who have so largely participated in the profits, the loss to be sustained would fall upon the people at large, by way of depreciation, instead of the stockholders and debtors of the bank, who should most rightfully bear it.

If the banks have conducted their business contrary to law, there can be no objection to the Potter-plan of a legal investigation. If any individual has been illegally pressed, the several Courts of Law are open for his redress. It may in general be called oppressive to force a man to pay his debts; and this seems to be the interpretation given to the term by the writer signing his name "One of the People," and it is not doubted but that he sensibly feels the pressure; yet the comfortable congratulation may humanely be offered him, that if he puts his finger in the dog's mouth, he cannot complain when the dog bites too hard for his patient endurance.

The legislature, when it incorporated the State Bank, pledged the faith of the state, that no other should be chartered during the continuance of the charter then and thereby granted; will the Legislature now disregard that solemn pledge, for the accommodation of a few imprudent men, who have involved themselves in debt by capricious speculation beyond their ability to pay, and involve the whole community in inevitable loss, and perhaps ruin, by the depreciation of the paper now in circulation?

If the faith of the state, thus solemnly pledged, be lightly and thus capriciously violated, as is proposed in the legislative projects, what will be left to support the credit of the vast quantity of treasury notes now in circulation, most of which were bartered to the bank in exchange for stock, upon which the State Treasury has been receiving dividends to as large an amount as those individual stockholders who paid for their shares in gold and silver.

So that the bank, with great propriety, might say to the legislature on this subject, first cast out the beam from thine own eye; and do not usurp the place of the people and put complaints in their mouths which they never uttered; for it is a well known fact, that none complain but those indebted to the Bank; and it is equally certain that not more than ten in a hundred of the people are so indebted. But let any one of the projects relative to the banks be carried into effect in the form and manner as discussed before the last Legislature, and there will soon be abundant complaint from others beside bank debtors, and with better reasons; for in six months after the passage of such acts, it is almost morally certain that the bank bills will not be worth more than ten in the hundred, even within their circuit.

If there is a Shylock in the bank, who insists upon his pound of flesh, it is evident from the same testimony, that there were several Jereym Dillers in the Legislature during the last session, that insisted on living by borrowing and continuing the loan without paying, at the same time endeavoring to make the practice prescriptive.

If the bank, by its Directors, has acted as misers and sharers, it does not give a good reason to the state legislature to act as robbers and assassins.

Again, it appears that the advocate of those projects concerning the banks, although their avowed object is the people's benefit, yet as they are most generally indebted to the banks, policy, secret and personal, gives the impulse to the plan of legislating themselves out of

Since the project has been started, it is proposed by way of amendment, that the first act of the next legislature shall be to abolish all debts then existing and all that thereafter may exist, as well between corporations and individuals as between individuals of all classes whatever. This measure would no doubt be a most popular hobby for independent gentlemen to ride upon into the legislature, over the heads of the most supreme, majestic and duped people. This will form a stepping-stone upon which to raise the fabric of complete liberty; for why should freemen be trammelled with laws, or loaded with such weighty burthens as the statute book; therefore let the next enactment be to burn the said statute book at the liberty pole on hangman's day, and henceforth let "every man do that which is right in his own eyes." *Another of the People.*

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Banks of North and South-Carolina. On resuming the subject, I will first correct a typographical error. The South-Carolina Railway company will pay \$224,000, instead of \$96,000 to Great Britain for iron, on the *Augusta Railway alone*. More, of course, if the subscription is enlarged, will have to be paid.

You should have copied, "Low finely, (instead of finally) describes the progress of national wealth." However, as the subject is a really interesting one, and as his ideas apply more forcibly to this country, as a young and rising nation, than to one like Great Britain, I cannot avoid letting him speak more fully for himself. When speaking of the prospect of increased resources, he states that an "increase of population, producing consumers as well as producers, has no tendency to overstock. The order of providence evidently is, that the industrious should be at no loss for employment. And the old adage, that England is England's best customer, will be exemplified with ample effect, whenever the course of circumstances shall restore things to their level and whenever the unnatural effect of war and taxation shall be removed." He next goes on to give us the reasons for this conviction.

He then proceeds to exhibit the result in the form of arithmetical computation. First, as to our numbers:—instead of requiring our readers to assent to the probability of an addition actually augmenting, we shall confine ourselves to that which is past and ascertained, viz: the individuals born in the years 1802, 3 and 4, who are now entering, year after year on the age of productive labour. Next, as the fruits of their labour, represented in the form of money, we have already calculated the annual addition to our national income from that source, at £3,000,000; and as our taxation, even on a reduced scale, will be fully 20 per cent. on our income, the consequent addition to our revenue is above £600,000. This we shall call £400,000.

Computed Increase of National Income, from the progress of productive Industry and Population, assuming such increase at £400,000, per Ann.

| Years. | Annual Increase of Taxes. | Annual Increase of the Produce of Taxes. |
|--------|---------------------------|--|
| 1823 | £ 400,000 | £ 6,000,000 |
| 1824 | 800,000 | 6,400,000 |
| 1825 | 1,200,000 | 6,800,000 |
| 1826 | 1,600,000 | 7,200,000 |
| 1827 | 2,000,000 | 7,600,000 |
| 1828 | 2,400,000 | 8,000,000 |
| 1829 | 2,800,000 | 8,400,000 |
| 1830 | 3,200,000 | 8,800,000 |
| 1831 | 3,600,000 | 9,200,000 |
| 1832 | 4,000,000 | 9,600,000 |
| 1833 | 4,400,000 | 10,000,000 |
| 1834 | 4,800,000 | 10,400,000 |
| 1835 | 5,200,000 | 10,800,000 |
| 1836 | 5,600,000 | 11,200,000 |

This increase supposes neither new taxes nor improved circumstances on the part of those who pay them. If the latter merely escape deterioration, the increase of numbers, the acquisition of the additional labourers in the productive field, will, by the augmented consumption of taxed articles, make the computed addition to the revenue

The great interest of the subject induces me to subjoin Mr. Low's more minute exemplification. "If we take," he adds, "in a more liberal sense, the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the nation; if we consider as saving or as increase of our stock, all that is laid out on the improvement of land, the building or repair of houses, the increase of furniture; and if to these we add interest of money saved, we then find, on the whole, an addition to our national capital of 50, or 60, 000,000, making an increase in our taxable income of nearly £3,000,000, a year, and rendering it probable that the £60,000,000 of 1823 will, in 1829, become £263,000,000, and so on.

This result will be confirmed, if we take as a criterion the increase of our population, confining our estimate to those who annually attain the age of 20, the age of efficient labour, and whose numbers we calculate as follows:—

In 1802, the population of Great Britain and Ireland was about 16,000,000, the annual increase by births over deaths, 1½ per cent. or 240,000. The individuals then (1802) born, whether male or female, have now (1823) attained the age of useful labour and must be considered as bearing the same share as the rest of the population, in augmenting the national income. In what manner ought the result of their exertions to be calculated? Our national income taken in the largest sense, is £350,000,000 per ann. and the average contribution to it, reckoned per head of population, is £17.

Estimated in that proportion, the addition from our new cultivators of the field of national industry would be little short of £400,000 a year; but we prefer the safer course andreckon, as a *bona fide* addition to our resources on that income which is subject to taxes. Now, on dividing the *taxable* income of the nation by the numbers of our population, the result is about £12 per head, as the product of each individual and the quota of our new contributors, reckoned by that scale, approacheth the £3,000,000."

"This will be found," he adds, "a fair and moderate estimate of the annual addition to our national income." This was said in 1823, and I believe will be fully verified in the fiscal period of 1829.

If the bank, by its Directors, has acted as misers and sharers, it does not give a good reason to the state legislature to act as robbers and assassins.

Again, it appears that the advocate of those projects concerning the banks, although their avowed object is the people's benefit, yet as they are most generally indebted to the banks, policy, secret and personal, gives the impulse to the plan of legislating themselves out of

the result, North-Carolina will never cease to regret a measure which should export her hardsympathy into the wilds of the west.

On the other hand, should intelligence point out the advantages of cheaper and quicker road to a more extensive and better market, the present difficulties would be but a source of future prosperity. I will now allude to what has been done in South-Carolina. There it is estimated that \$500 per mile will effect a (partially iron) Rail Road from Charleston to Augusta. If we add \$400 per mile and consider it 120 miles from Salisbury to the Roanoke, the cost would be \$480,000. In this distance, there are 720,000 yards. Now, if three able negroes could make a mile of six hundred yards, in the year, of three hundred days, 360 negroes would complete the work. If they could be hired at one hundred per annum, the charge would be thirty six thousand dollars; the iron is \$1600; workmanship \$400; timber, &c. \$1600; Total, \$3600. If commenced from the Iron Mines, stone would, perhaps, be conveyed for the foundation at a moderate rate. However, I am satisfied at having gone thus far, at this time; and in order to meet the objection as to the central way, propose only to add, that Mr. Bryan fully convinced me that no road that did not terminate south of Hattiesburg, in fact on a James River port, could be efficacious. By the route to the Roanoke, in a direction towards the James (an easy navigation to Norfolk now offers by the Roanoke,) you may get aid from Virginia and thus have opened to you the finest Port and River on the Atlantic.

P. S. Could an estimate of the Rowan wheat lost last year be obtained and the expense of conveying it to market be added, it would afford an instructive lesson.

The Deed is done!—Duff Green has been elected printer to the next Congress. The vote was, 107 for Green, 95 for Gales and Seaton, and 6 scattering. If this is to be an earnest of the feelings and

policy of the next Administration, we may expect the most rigorous and unmitigated proscription; and if such be the determination of the powers that are to be, we say amen to it. We had hoped that a course, firm yet conciliatory, would be pursued; yet if war be preferred to peace, the violence of parties to the united efforts of all good citizens to promote the public interest, the avenging hand of power will be met by determined and unyielding resistance. Out of 1,200,000 votes given at the late election, Mr. Adams received between five and six hundred thousand; a minority as powerful as this, are not to be trampled on, nor is it wise to provoke their hostility, especially when it is considered by what frail cords the majority are held together. But whatever may be the course of the new Administration, one thing is certain, the election of Duff

does no good.

The government of Buenos Ayres, like that of Mexico, has been subverted by a military chieftain. We have long been of the opinion, that the South-Americans were incapable of appreciating the advantages of a free government; the habits acquired and perpetuated by ages of servitude, could not be changed in a moment; and until such change be effected, for which the duration of one generation is insufficient, vain will be all attempts to make them, in the proper sense of the term, *freemen*. Patriots may toil, as patriots have toiled in South-America, to bring about so desirable an event; but the object of all their labors will be defeated by the ambition and violence of such men as Bolivar, Lavalle, and many other chieftains, who have for a time flourished as patriots and ended despots, in the ever varying scenes of the South American Revolution.

We omitted to mention in our last, that on the 7th instant, Messrs. John Giles and Andrew Mathieu were elected Commissioners of Salisbury; and Moses A. Locke, Esq. Magistrate of Police. The officers of the Town now are—Moses A. Locke, Magistrate of Police; D. F. Caldwell, Samuel Reeves, Edward Cress, John Giles and Andrew Mathieu, Commissioners; John H. Hardie, Clerk Board of Commissioners.

In a northern paper, now lying on our table, a village Barber sets forth his claims to public patronage in a rhyming advertisement; and at the close of his doggerel, he promises, as an inducement to the possessors of bristly chins to try his skill, that

"He'll leave them with as smooth a chin As ever did a Wall-Street Broker!"

The Wall-street Brokers, we have of

understood, are keen shavers, and it

may be considered, in that quarter of the country where Phelix F. M. Duffie has erected his pole, as evidence of no ordinary merit to equal them; but here it

would not be viewed as any indication of

superior skill. Let Phelix try his hand

with our shavers, not of chins, but notes;

and if he can shave as clean as they, he

may then reign unrivaled in his art. No

one, we venture to say, will have the

hardihood to compete with him.

Duncan G. MacRae

INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington and will be happy to serve them as

COMMISSION AGENT,

in the sale, purchase, or shipment of produce and merchandise. Being advantageously situated for such business, and having the agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 10, 1829.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, having been called on to attend Capt. Robert Sloan, deceased, in his last illness, and having heard a report in circulation calculated to injure the reputation of Mrs. M. Sloan, wife of said decd. feel it a duty which we owe to injured innocence, as well as a duty we owe to ourselves and the public, to declare what our opinion is with regard to the cause of his death. Our means of judging have not only been derived from a constant attendance on him during his last illness, but we have had the advantage of a post mortem examination, which resulted in the following conclusion, viz:—A violent cold, which seized upon lungs and a liver, previously much diseased. We are of opinion that his liver was the primary seat of disease, that it had been, probably, affected for years; that, in consequence, a congestion had been advancing and gradually affecting the other viscera, until the lungs, spleen, &c. had become much deranged. During our attention and subsequent examination, we had no reason to believe that any thing had ever been given him to cause his sickness or death, but that it was natural disease guided by an overruling Providence.

Certified by

D. R. DUNLAP, P. C. CALDWELL,
THOS. HARRIS, L. M. CALDWELL.
2122.

To Watch Makers.

A COMPLETE set of *Watch and Clock Makers Tools*, attached to which is an excellent Engine, can be purchased at a reduced price, by the person who may wish to purchase calling on the subscriber.

WM. GAY.

3125.

FIFTY Dollars Reward.

STOP THE HORSE THIEF!—Stolen from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, about two miles and a half from Salisbury, a *BAY HORSE*, 8 years old, 16 hands high, with a white ring round his left hind leg, as if a string had been tied round it; he was also shaved very much on each side in consequence of the saddle pad being worn out by the girth. The horse was stolen by a man named CHRISTOPHER ERWIN, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stutters considerably, and wore away a brown surtout coat, linsey pantaloons and boots. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the thief, and recovering the horse so that I get him again. JOSEPH WEBB.

Rowan county, Feb. 20, 1829.—40

Carriages and Coaches,

MADE BY

SAMUEL LANDER.

HAVING erected a Shop and procured materials, for the purpose of Mr. Lander's carrying on the above business and the

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From "The tales of the Great St. Bernard," by the Rev. George Croly, the author of *Saturniel*.

THE WOES OF WEALTH.

I was originally destined to the profession of the law, but having the good fortune to obtain an income of five hundred a year, I at once resigned all hopes of the chancellorship and the gout, for rural and domestic felicity. I may be forgiven for talking of this period of my life, for it was my pleasantest. My sylph had laid aside her wings without giving up her playfulness. She was pretty and fond; she thought me by far the wisest and most learned personage the sun shone on; and, grieved as she was by the superior finery of a sugar-baker's establishment, whose labours sweetened half the coffee of Europe, and whose wealth unluckily overflowed in a new mansion and preposterous demesne within a stone's throw of our cottage, she preserved at least the average temper of the matrimonial state. While she was busy with domestic cares, I was plying my pen; and statesmen yet unborn may thank me for the gratuitous wisdom of the hints that I threw out in the shape of pamphlet and paragraph. But the world is an ungrateful one after all; and I was not summoned to the privy council. In this primitive way I glided on for twenty years, famous for the earliest roses, the largest cucumbers, and the two prettiest daughters in the country. I played the castanets, spoke French, and interpreted a turnpike act, all better than any man for fifty miles round. I was applied to for cheap law by the ploughmen, wisdom by the puzzled magistrates; and was even occasionally consulted in his Greek by the excellent Curate, whose Oxford recollections were considerably rubbed out by the wear and tear of half a century; even the sugar-baker, in his less exalted moments, admitted that I was rather an intelligent person for a man of five-hundred-a-year. Yet if this mighty refiner's praise were flattering to my vanity, his opulence was fatal to my peace. The liveries, equipage, and banquets of Mr. Molasses disturbed my wife's pillow; and every new dinner of three courses turned our bread into bitterness.

At this period it became necessary to proceed to London, in consequence of a relation having died and left me ten thousand pounds a-year. Upon my return from London, after the absence necessary for settling the business of the will, my home presented a totally different scene to what I had left it. The remittances that I had made from London were already conspiring against my quiet. I could scarcely get a kiss from either of my girls, they were in such merciless haste to make their dinner "toilet." My kind and comely wife was actually not to be seen; and her apology, delivered by a coxcomb in silver lace to the full as deep as any in the sugar-baker's service, was, that "his lady would have the honour of waiting on me as soon as she was dressed." This was, of course, the puppy's own version of the message; but its meaning was clear, and it was ominous. Dinner came at last: the table was loaded with awkward profusion; but it was as close an imitation as we could yet contrive of our opulent neighbour's display. No less than four footmen, discharged as splendid superfluities from the household of duke, waited behind our four chairs, to make their remarks on our style of eating in contrast with the polished performances at their late master's. But Mrs. Molasses had exactly four. The argument was unanswerable. Silence and sullessness reigned through the banquet; but on the retreat of the four gentlemen who did us the honour of attending, the whole tale of evil burst forth. What is the popularity of man? The whole family had already dropped from the highest favouritism into the most angry disrepute. A kind of little rebellion raged against us in the village: we were hated, scorned, and libelled on all sides. My unlucky remittances had done the deed. The village milliner, a canker-ed old carle, who had made caps and bonnets for the vicinage during the last forty years, led the battle. The wife and daughters of a man of East Indian wealth were not to be clothed like rags; and the sight of three London bonnets in my pew had set the old scampstress in a blaze. The flame was easily propagated. The builder of my chaise car was irritated at the handsome carriage in which my family now moved above the heads of mankind. The rumour that champagne had appeared at the cottage roused the indignation of the honest vintner who had so long supplied me with port; and pro-

fessional insinuations of the modified nature of London luxury were employed to set the sneers of the village against me and mine. Our four footmen had been instantly discovered by the eye of our opulent neighbour; and the competition was at once laughed at as a folly, and resented as an insult. Every hour saw some of my old friends falling away from me. An unlucky cold which seized one of my daughters a week before my return, had cut away my twenty years' acquaintance, the village doctor, from my cause; for the illness of an "heiress" was not to be cured by less than the first medical authority of the province. The supreme Aesculapius was accordingly called in; and his humbler brother swore, in the bitterness of his soul, that he would never forget the affront on this side death's door. The inevitable increase of dignity which communicated itself to the manners of my whole household did the rest; and if my wife held her head high, never was pride more peevishly retorted. Like the performers in a pillory, we seemed to have been elevated only for the benefit of a general peeling. Those were the women's share of the mischief; but I was not long without administering in person to our unpopularity. The report of my fortune had, as usual, been enormously exaggerated; and every man who had a debt to pay, or a purchase to make, conceived himself "bound to apply first to his old and excellent friend, to whom the accommodation for a month or two must be such a trifling." If I had listened to a tenth of those compliments, "their old and excellent friend" would have only precluded them to a jail. In some instances I complied, and so far only showed my folly: for who loves his creditor? My refusal of course increased the host of mine enemies; and I was pronounced purse-proud, beggarly, and unworthy of the notice of the "true gentlemen, who knew how to spend their money." An accession to a baronetage, and twenty thousand a-year more, only made matters worse.

My wife's visit to Bath had touched her with a new sense of the necessity of foreign elegance to English perfection; and the most accomplished *émigrée* that Paris ever polished, luckily dropped in her way at the moment when she was in absolute despair of seeing her daughters ever possess the true flow of language so essential to their existence as French. The introduction had been managed with diplomatic dexterity by a lady of the first fashion, who, I had good subsequent reason to believe, received fifty pounds from each party for her share in a negotiation of such exquisite difficulty. We brought our invaluable treasure home with us, and rejoiced in a tutress, or rather in "an interesting friend," who would soon smooth us into such shining specimens of society, that our rustic neighbours would not dare to lift their dazzled eyes where we trod. The *émigrée* was pretty, she had a pretty story, which she disclosed to the heads of the house under the "most solemn seal of secrecy," and with some as prettily produced tears as I ever saw glitter on a long silken eyelash. "She was"—and the sigh that sent forth the tale was accompanied with an attesting upthrown glance of the dewy black eye that none but a Goth or a Hugo could dare to disbelieve—"she was the daughter, the only beloved daughter," of a marquess of immense revenue, who, alas! fell a victim to his loyalty in the early stage of the revolution. He died in the army of Conde, after performing prodigies of valour, and bequeathing his infant, Cassandra-Stephanie-Armide St.-Ange, to the care of his illustrious leader. Attached from her birth to the royal cause, the most magnificent offers from Napoleon himself could not tempt her to remain under his atrocious dynasty. "Plutôt perir, plutôt perir," exclaimed the pretty ultra, with an attitude worthy of Duchesnois. She had vowed to devote her life to the sublime revenge of imbuing English genius with the accomplishments of France, and thus depriving her ungrateful country of the only laurel whose loss would be irreparable. To resist the conviction of such tears from such eyes was impossible. My two tall girls were instantly sent to drill. Their old acquirements were flung aside like old clothes. A new course of canzonets and concertantes, readings from Rousseau and recitations from Voltaire, were the order of the day. Ariosto reposed upon the toilet, and the pastor Fido lay the tender companion of the pillow: and when, after a fortnight's absence at my Yorkshire manor, I returned, I could scarcely know my own flesh and blood in the two operatic divinities that shrank from the horrors of an "accueil" so threatening as mine to their machinery of French flowers, fronts *a la Valiere*,

and flounces *a la deuce* knows who. But I had no time to display my wrath on the subject; my attention was drawn to another visitor. It was six months since I had sent my son to Oxford, a handsome, healthy, and intelligent youth as any in the land. He had, of course, shared in the family prosperity, and where my remittances cautiously paused, his mother's secret generosity made ample recompense. Between us, we might as well have sent him as many doses of arsenic. In my misbelieving presence stood a sickly visaged rake, an exhausted emblem of supreme elegance, ringleted and moustached like a German mountebank, with a cigar puffing from his lips into my face, and a cheek sallow with late hours and dissipation. Holding out to me, as I gazed in speechless astonishment, a finger loaded with rings, he, in some jargon half French, half English, condescended to acknowledge me. I broke from him, and from all, and rushed to my chamber to give vent to feelings which I dared not show to my alienated household. I spent the rest of that day alone, and in bitterness of heart that might have made the beggar at my gate rejoice in his nakedness. My son unkind; my daughters perverted into puppets and dolls; my wife's honest head turning in the general whirl of fashion and folly;—If a wish from the bottom of my soul could have sent my estate flying through the air, and set me down on my quiet competence again, I should that night have been the possessor of five hundred pounds a year and not a shilling more. But freedom is not the privilege of men "of my station." I found on my table a notice that I had been "most graciously appointed by his Majesty to the important and honourable office of high sheriff for the county;" and the next morning was scarcely dawned when I was instructed that the assizes were about to begin, and that I must attend the triumphal entry of their worship the Judges. I loathed this scene of rustic bustle; but where was my resource? "Public business must be done by public men." I submitted, like one going to the block. A miserable week was spent in a perpetual tumult of preparation; and while my showy carriages, horses, javelin men, and dinners, only laid up a store of bile in the bosom of every predecessor whose finances might less afford the necessary display, I could have wished the whole ceremony at the bottom of the ocean.

To every thing, however, there is an end; and a contested election, and a writer in London, having exhausted all my patience and nearly the whole of my property, I determined to fly to Switzerland, to be nobody, to be good for nothing and to be happy.

THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

There is, perhaps, nothing which illustrates in a more striking manner the exact accordance of Nature's phenomena with the few general expressions or laws which describe them all, than the perfect level of the ocean as a liquid surface. The sea never rises or falls in any place, even one inch, but in obedience to fixed laws, and these changes may generally be foreseen and allowed for. For instance, the eastern trade winds and other causes, force the water of the ocean towards the African coast, so as to keep the Red Sea about 20 feet above the general ocean level; and the Mediterranean Sea is a little below that level, because the evaporation from it is greater than the supply of its rivers—causes it to receive an additional supply by the Strait of Gibraltar: but in all such cases the effect is as constant as the disturbing cause, and therefore can be calculated upon with confidence. Were it not for this perfect exactness, in what a precarious state would the inhabitants exist on the sea shores, and on the banks of low rivers? Few of the inhabitants of London, perhaps, reflect, when standing close by the side of their noble river, and gazing on the rapid flood tide pouring inland through the bridges, that although sixty miles from the sea, they are placed as low as persons sailing upon its face, where perhaps at the time there may be tossing waves, covered with wrecks and the drowning. In Holland, which is a low flat, formed chiefly by the mud and sand brought down by the Rhine and neighboring rivers, much of the country is really below the level of the common spring tides, and is only protected from daily inundations by artificial dykes or ramparts of great strength. What awful uncertainty would hang over the existence of the Dutch, if the level of the sea were subject to change; for, while we know the water of the ocean to be seventeen miles higher at the equator than at the poles, owing to the centrifugal force of the earth's rotation, were the level now established, from any

cause to be suddenly changed but ten feet, millions of human beings would be the victims.—*Scotsman.*

THE MAELSTROM WHIRLPOOL.

This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any aoutre of commerce. Its latitude and longitude I do not exactly recollect. It is situated between two islands belonging to a group, off the coast of Norway, called the Lovinstaff Islands. Between Drontheim (being the most northern port of commerce) and the north cape. I suppose the latitude to be about 69° north; but will not be certain. I had occasion some years since to navigate a ship from the north cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the islands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norway pilot about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination without danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near it about 10 A. M., in the month of September, with a fine trading wind at northwest. Two good seamen were placed at the helm—the mate on the quarter deck, and all hands at their stations for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool—the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going eight knots through the water. This alarmed me exceedingly.—For a moment, I thought that destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm sweetly, and we ran along the edge—the waves foaming round us in every form, while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourself an immense circle running round, of a diameter of one and a half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the centre, and gradually changing its dark blue color too white—foaming, tumbling, and rustling to its vortex—very much concave, as much so as the water in a funnel when half run out. The noise, too, hissing, roaring and dashing—all pressing on the mind at once—presented the most awful, grand and solemn sight, I ever experienced. We were near it about eighteen minutes, and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterranean passage that leads—the Lord knows where. From its magnitude, I should not doubt, that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says, that several vessels have been sucked down, and that whales have also been destroyed; the first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter. I have thus, Sir, given you a lame but a true account.

N. Y. Statesman.

Philanthropic.—The Professors of the Medical Department of the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, anxious to extend the benefits of regular medical education to Students whose pecuniary means will not enable them to attend courses of public lectures, have resolved to admit gratuitously, one student from each State in the Union, to be designated by the Senators in Congress.

There were one hundred and thirty-seven students in the theological seminary at Andover, by the catalogue for 1828. This is the largest number that has been reported as belonging to that Institution.

The fanatic who endeavors to persuade the multitude that he is the Redeemer of Mankind, is now in Philadelphia.

PROVERBS.

A fool's tongue is long enough to cut his own throat.

Youth and white paper, soon make an impression.

Worth in base minds, begets envy; in great souls emulation.

Vows made in a storm are forgotten in Calms.

The noblest remedy of Injuries is oblivion.

The sting of reproach is the truth of it.

The Chamber of sickness, is the Chapel of devotion.

Many that are wits in jests, are fools in earnest.

He that swells in prosperity will shrink in adversity.

Disputation leaves truth in the middle and the parties at both ends.

Drunkenness is voluntary mad'ness.

Education begins a gentlemans conversation and good manners complete him.

POETRY.

BELSHAZZAR.

BY THE REV. GEORGE CROLY.

Hour of an empire's overthrow!

The princes from the feast were gone,
The idol flame was burning low,
Twas midnight upon Babylon.

That night the feast was wild and high,
That night was Zion's God profaned:

The seal was set to blasphemy:

The last deep cup of wrath was drained.

Mid jewelled roof and silken pall,
Belshazzar on his couch was flung;

A burst of thunder shook the hall,

He heard—but 'twas no mortal tongue!

"King of the East! the trumpet calls,

That calls thee to a tyrant's grave:

A curse is on thy palace walls,

A curse is on thy guardian wave,

"A surge is in Euphrates' bed,

That never fill'd its bed before:

A surge that, e'er the morn be red,

Shall load with death its haughty shore.

Behold a tide of Persian steel;

A torrent of the Median car:

Like flame their gory banners wheel;

Rise, King, and arm thee for the war!"

Belshazzar gazed—the voice was past,

The lofty chamber fill'd with gloom;

But echoed on the sudden blast

The rushing of a mighty plume.

He listened—all again was still:

He heard no clarion's iron clang;

He heard the fountain's gushing rill,

The breeze that through the roses sang.

He slept—in sleep wild murmurs came,

A visioned splendor fired the sky;

He heard Belshazzar's taunted name;

He heard again the prophet cry.

"Sleep, Sultan! 'tis thy final sleep;

Or wake or sleep, the guilty dies;

The wrongs of those who watch and weep

Around thee and thy nation rise."

He started—mid the battle's yell,

He saw the Persian rushing on;

He saw the flames around him swell;

Thou'rt ashes, King of Babylon!

The Genius of death is beautifully represented in the Gem as a Winged Boy, his weeping eyes covered with his left arm, and trailing a torch reversed in the right hand. The style of the illustration, by the Rev. George Croly, resembles one of our Elizabethan poets, and bespeaks the design, being one of grace, not gloom, and of tenderness rather than of terror.

London Literary Gazette.

What is death? 'Tis to be free!

No more to love, or hope, or fear;

To join the great equality:

All alike are humbled there!

The mighty grave

Wraps lord and slave;

Nor pride nor poverty dares come

Within that refuge home, the tomb;

Spirit with the drooping wing,

And the ever weeping eye,

Thou of all earth's kings art king!

Empires at thy footstool lie!

Beneath thee strew'd

Their multitude

Sink, like waves upon the shore;

Storms shall never rouse them more!

What's the grandeur of the earth

To the grandeur round thy throne!

Riches, glory, beauty, birth

To thy kingdom